



Amendment to U.S. Patent Application
Inventor: Patrick Ward
Attorney Docket No. 40526-00035 USPT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Applicant : Patrick Ward
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Examiner : Jacob Y. Choi
Atty Docket No. : 40526-00035 USPT
Confirmation No. : 8125

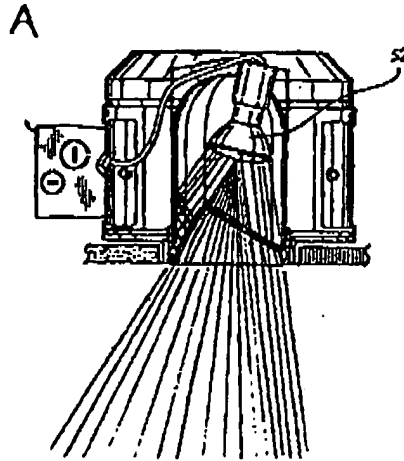
TO: Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

37 CFR 1.132 Declaration

My name is Patrick Ward. I am the named inventor in the referenced patent application. My present position is the Vice President of Engineering for Lucifer Lighting, Inc. of San Antonio, TX, the owner the referenced patent application. For the past 12 years I have been involved in the design, manufacture and evaluation of lighting fixtures.

One of the common techniques used by those involved in the design, manufacture and evaluation of lighting fixtures and to predict the performance of lighting fixtures is to prepare a light ray diagram showing both the light source and the anticipated reflection of light rays within a lighting fixture.

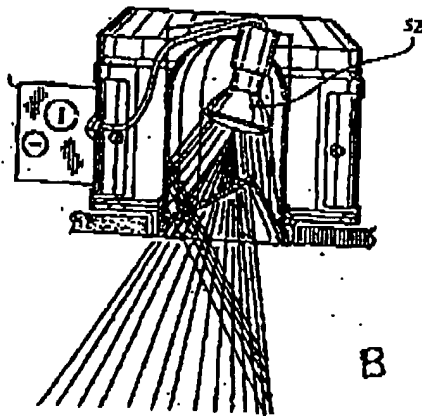
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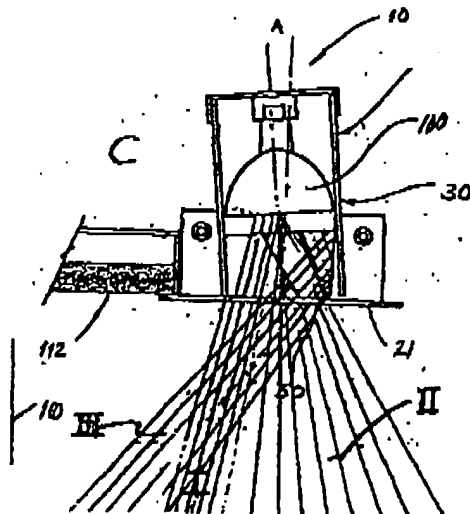
Preceding this paragraph is light ray diagram A based on Figure 6 of US Patent No. 6,632,006 to Rippel et al. Note that based on the direction of the plurality of light rays emanating from the light source the wall to be illuminated is clearly located to the junction box side or to the left side of the lighting fixture illustrated in Figure 6 of the Rippel et al. reference – that is, the orientation of the light source directs the light rays emanating therefrom generally toward the wall. The light rays striking the kick reflector are actually directed away from the wall and onto the outside surface of the aperture cone. Accordingly, the light rays reflected by the side of the kick reflector bounce around within the kick reflector before passing through the light diffusing lens.

If the entire domed finishing section or housing 40 together with the light source 52 were rotated 180 degrees then the light rays emanating from the light source would be directed to a wall on the right side of the fixture illustrated in Figure 6 of the Rippel et al. reference – still in the direction of the orientation of the light source. Once again, the light rays striking the kick reflector would actually be directed away from the wall.

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Preceding this paragraph is light ray diagram B based on Figure 6 of U.S. Patent No. 6,632,006 to Rippel et al. but where Figure 6 has modified to rotate only the aperture cone 60. Note that the plurality of the light rays would still be directed to the junction box side or the left side of the light fixture thereby indicating that the wall to be illuminated must be located to the left of the light fixture. The light rays striking the kick reflector are directed away from the wall.



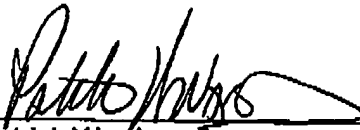
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For comparison purposes, preceding this paragraph is light ray diagram C which shows the light ray pattern of the lighting fixture disclosed in my referenced patent application. Note that the wall is located to the left of the lighting fixture and the mounting for the light source causes the center line of the light source to be directed away from the wall. Some of the light rays, designated by roman numeral I on light ray diagram C strike the wall surface without being reflected by the kick reflector. Other light rays designated by roman numeral II do not strike the wall surface at all. A third group of light rays designated by roman numeral III strike the kick reflector 50 and illuminate the upper portion of the wall.

Comparing light ray diagrams A and B based on Figure 6 of the Rippel et al. reference with light ray diagram C based on Figure 2B of my referenced patent application, the difference between the two light fixtures is that the use of a kick reflector as shown in my referenced patent application causes the illumination of the wall near the light fixture to begin at a point closer to the surface in which the light fixture is mounted.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that wilful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such wilful false statements may jeopardize the validity of my referenced patent application or any patent issued thereon.


Patrick Ward 3-30-06